

STUDIES IN THE HELIANTHEAE (ASTERACEAE). V.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF ASPILIA FROM
SOUTH AMERICA

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Among the species placed in the genus Aspilia are a few with peculiar black spots scattered through the leaf and in the involucral bracts. These spots are distinct from the bruises that often occur in pressed leaves at the bases of the stiff hairs. One species in particular, A. verbesinoides (DC.) Blake of Trinidad, has been noted for such black markings and A. nigropunctata Blake of Trinidad is regarded as a synonym. Colombian and Bolivian material has now been seen representing two related undescribed species. The two new species are named for their collectors.

Aspilia archeri H. Robinson & R. D. Brettell, sp. nov.

Plantae herbaceae perennes usque ad 1.5 m altae paucae ramosae. Caules subtiliter hexagonales fulvi sparse antrorse scabridi. Folia opposita, petiolis 1.5-4.0 cm longis, laminis ovatis 9-13 cm longis 3.5-5.0 cm latis base acuminatis fere ad basem trinervatis margine serrulatis apice breviter acuminatis supra et subtus antrorse pilosis subtus pallide viridibus sparse minute nigro-punctatis. Inflorescentiae plerumque trifidae brevipedicellatae, pedicellis 0.7-1.7 cm longis dense puberulis. Capitula 1 cm alta 0.8-1.0 cm lata; bracteae involucri exteriores anguste oblongae vel ellipticae 1.5 cm longae 3-4 mm latae breviter acutae dense puberulae; bracteae interiores 5 late oblongae vel obovatae 6-7 mm longae 3.5-4.0 mm latae apice obtusae extus scabride puberulae 2-3 lineariter nigro-punctatae, paleae ca. 7 mm longae anguste oblongae flavae in medio extus anguste alatae distincte nigro-lineatae superne vix constrictae apice fuscae distincte breviter oblongae 1 mm longae et latae obtusae. Flores radii 5? steriles; corollae minute usque ad 2 mm longae. Flores disci ca. 17; corollae sordide viridescentes vel nigrescentes ca. 5 mm longae inferne glabrae, tubis ca. 1.5 mm longis, fauca ca. 2.5 mm longis anguste infundibularibus,

lobis ca. 1 mm longis 0.5 mm latis extus puberulis; thecae antherarum ca. 1.4 mm longae nigrescentes, appendicibus ca. 0.3 mm longis anguste ovatis intus palescentibus extus nigrescentibus; achaenia ca. 7 mm longa obovata quadrangularia usque ad 2.5 mm lata subtiliter rugosa sparse minute puberula superne valde constricta, coronis ca. 1 mm longis et latis breviter fimbriatis. Grana pollinis 23-25 μ diam. dense hispidula.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: Intendencia del Choco: Headwaters of Rio Tutunendo, east of Quibdo, herb 4 ft., flowers greenish. May 20, 21, 1931. W.A.Archer 2173 (Holotype US); Tutunendo, 20 kms. north of Quibdo; altitude about 80 meters. May 19, 20, 1931. W.A. Archer 2148 (US); Between La Oveja and Quibdo, "Botoncilla" Good liver remedy. April 1,2, 1931. W.A.Archer 1704 (US).

The new species has the heads in groups of three as in A. verbesinoides (DC.) Blake, but the latter differs by the outer phyllaries not being longer than the inner, the outer surface of the inner phyllaries being glabrous, the rays being larger, the disk corollas not being blackened with age, and the lower epidermis of the leaf not being as loose but instead having closer reticulations of the veins evident.

Aspilia steinbachii H.Robinson & R.D.Brettell, sp. nov.

Plantae herbaceae perennes 0.5 m altae paucē ramosae. Caules tetragonales vel hexagonales fulvi sparse antrorse scabridi. Folia opposita, petiolis 1.0-6.5 cm longis, laminis ovato-lanceolatis 7.0-12.5 cm longis 3.0-4.5 cm latis base breviter acuminatis fere ad basem trinervatis margine minute serrulatis apice anguste acuminatis supra et subtus scabride pilosis subtus parum pallidioribus sparse minute nigro-punctatis. Inflorescentiae plerumque simplices longae pedicellatae, pedicellis plerumque 4.5-7.5 cm longis dense puberulis. Capitula 1.0-1.5 cm alta; bracteae involucri exteriores 5-6 lanceolatae 12-15 mm longae 3-4 mm latae extus scabride puberulae inferne nigro-lineatae superne intramarginaliter nigro-punctatae; bracteae interiores ca. 7 oblongo-orbicularis 7-8 mm longae 4.0-5.0 mm latae margine sensim latae scariosae apice vix apiculatae extus glabrae vel sparse puberulae nigro-lineatae superne nigro-punctatae; paleae ca. 5 mm longae 1.5 mm latae anguste oblongae flavae in medio nigro-lineatae superne

constrictae apice distinete oblongae 1 mm longae 0.5 mm latae obtusae. Flores radii ca. 10 steriles; corollae ca. 7 mm longae pallide flavescentes glabrae, tubis ca. 1.7 mm longae, limbis ellipticis 5-6 mm longis ca. 3.5 mm latis inferne intramarginaliter nigro-lineatis. Flores disci ca. 30?; corollae flavae vel superne fuscae 4.0-4.5 mm longae inferne glabrae, tubis ca. 1.5 mm longis, faucis ca. 2 mm longis anguste infundibularibus, lobis ca. 0.7 mm longis et 0.6 mm latis extus minute puberulis; thecae antherarum ca. 1.5 mm longis nigrescentes, appendicibus ca. 0.3 mm longis ovatis nigrescentibus; achaenia ca. 3 mm longa obovata subquadrangularia usque ad 1.3 mm lata subtiliter rugosa sparse minute puberula superne valde constricta truncata, coronis perbrevis vix fimbriatis. Grana pollinis ca. 23 μ diam. hispidula.

TYPE: BOLIVIA: Depto. Cochabamba: Prov. Chapare, Todos Santos, elev. 300 mtrs, Herbacea 0,50 mtrs., flores anaranjado amarillento. Oct. 27, 1966. R.F. Steinbach 446 (Holotype WIS; isotype frag. US).

Aspilia steinbachii differs from both A. archeri and A. verbesinoides by usually having single heads at any node. The species differs further from A. archeri by the closer reticulations on leaf under-surface, by the more lanceolate outer phyllaries, by the glabrous outer surface of the inner phyllaries, by the larger and more numerous ray flowers and by the yellower disk flowers.